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Acreage you divert from feed grains to conservation use in 1966 will be in addition to the conserving base acreage for your farm.

## PRODUCERS WITH MORE THAN ONE FARM

If you have an interest in the feed grain crops on several farms, you may still sign up to take part in the program on one farm and receive program benefits without enrolling the other farms in the program.

However, planting feed grain in excess of the feed grain base on any other farm will disqualify you for diversion payments and price-supports on the participating farm.

## HOW TO TAKE PART

First step is to sign up at your ASCS county office. You'll be able to do this early in 1966. And at that time you'll be eligible to receive 50 percent of any diversion payment you may expect to earn.

After you've signed up, you'll be responsible for (1) diverting, in total, an acreage from corn, grain sorghum, and/or barley to the extent you've agreed; (2) designating the acreage to be diverted and putting it to an approved conservation use; (3) maintaining your farm's conservation base acreage; and (4) staying within the total feed grain base on any other farm in which you have an interest.

Failure to fully carry out your signup agreement will result in a substantial reduction in your payments earned.

FOR ADDITIONAL DETAILS, SEE YOUR ASC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

# THE FEED GRAIN PROGRAM 1966

Your advantage in taking part in the 1966 feed grain program — as compared with staying out — will be greater than last year.

And you will receive greater payments for diverting the maximum number of acres — that is, the most acres for which payments are offered.

You can take part in almost exactly the same way as in 1965. There are just a few variations.

You will want to get acquainted in particular with three changes in the program: (1) the change in acreage eligible for diversion payment, (2) the higher support rates, and (3) the change in acreage eligible for support payments.

Here are the 1966 national average support rates:

	Natl. Avg. Loan Rate	Price-Support Payment Rate For All Counties	Natl. Avg. Total Support
Corn (per bu.)	\$1.00	\$0.30	\$1.30
Barley (per bu.)	0.80	0.20	1.00
Grain Sorghum (per cwt.)	1.52	0.53	2.05

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The national average price-support rate for each of the three feed grains is made up of an average price-support loan rate and a price support payment.

The national average loan rate is used to establish a separate loan rate for each county. The per bushel price-support payment rate for 1966 will be the same for all counties.

To qualify for program benefits, you'll need to divert at least 20 percent of your farm's feed grain base. The largest acreage on which payment can be made for diversion is the larger of 50 percent of your base, or 25 acres, but not more than the base.

### FARM FEED GRAIN BASE

\* Your feed grain base for 1966 has been figured by the same method used in 1965. Generally, this means that it's based on the average number of acres of corn, grain sorghum, and barley raised on your farm in 1959 and 1960.

If you've grown more than one of these feed grains — corn and grain sorghum, for example — your total feed grain base will include a corn base and a sorghum base.

It's up to you to decide whether to divert from your corn base or grain sorghum base, or whether to divert part of both. You should keep in mind, however, that your diversion and price-support payments will be based on the crops planted.

### SUBSTITUTION

Suppose you want to substitute wheat for feed grains or feed grains for wheat. You can do it by signing up in both programs and devoting as much acreage to conservation use — in addition to your regular conservation base — as the total acreage you've agreed to divert, and otherwise comply with both programs.

### OAT-RYE BASE

If you have a history of raising oats or rye and wheat, you may be eligible to have an oat-rye base established for your farm.

Then by signing up for both the wheat and feed grain program, you can substitute wheat for oats-rye, corn, barley and grain sorghum, but cannot substitute corn, barley or grain sorghum for oats-rye or wheat.

### DIVERSION PAYMENT

To qualify for any benefits, the smallest acreage you can divert to an approved conservation use is 20 percent of your total feed grain base.

If your feed grain base is more than 25 acres, the largest acreage you can divert is 25 acres, or 50 percent of your base, whichever is larger. In this case, payment for each acre you divert in excess of 20 percent will be based on the total price-support rate for your county times one-half the projected yield established for your farm.

For example, suppose you have a 100-acre corn base, a projected yield of 72 bushels per acre and a county price-support rate of \$1.30. If you divert the maximum of 50 acres (50 percent), there would be no diversion payment for the first 20 acres (20 percent). But for the other 30 acres, you'd figure your regular diversion payment by multiplying the 30 acres times 72 bushels times 50 percent times your county price-support rate of \$1.30. In this case, your total diversion payment would be \$1,404.

If your total feed grain base is 25 acres or less, your base is the largest acreage that can be diverted. However, farms with bases of 25 acres or less can earn a per-acre diversion payment on all acreage diverted.

Payments for the acreage you actually divert within the first 20 percent of your feed grain base will be computed at 40 percent of the regular diversion rate for the crop you divert. In addition, you'll be paid the regular diversion rate for each acre you divert that is more than 20 percent of your base.

Under some circumstances, if you have a feed grain base of more than 25 acres, make the maximum diversion and plant no feed grain, you may earn a diversion payment at least equal to what you would have earned with a 25 acre base.

### ELIGIBILITY FOR PRICE SUPPORT AND PAYMENTS

To be eligible for diversion payments and price-support, you'll need to maintain the normal acreage devoted to conservation uses, including idle land and land in summer fallow. (This is based on your 1959-60 average.)

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